ferms of the Enquirer.

if taken for a shorter period than one year. For all Weekly, five dollars perannum, and Three for six months, payable in advance; to be paid in a tree L. of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and acceeding insertion twenty-five cents—it inserts a week, twice a week, or three times a second of the same and a half cents.

the seven and a balf cents.

HE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen riess, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuat advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thires, and in that proportion for advertisements es, and in that proportion for advertisements reacter length—except Lottery Venders and Auc-who are charged one hundred dollars (paper

the daes to this office may be remitted per mail, attensive business, which operates as a

SEAT, WHEAT.—Farmers in want of Wheat Inceshing Machines, are invited to call at our Manufactory and examine the well tested and auded Adnesive Horse Power, and Rod-tied Funn, the invention of John Haw, of Hanover and manufactured by Haw 4 Sydnor, of said For ease of draft, sanplicity of construction, en and rapid operation, this machine is not suraity are within our knowledge. We have on a fall supply of "Watt's Centre Draft Ploughs," cultivators, Coulters, Skimmers, Sub-soil and cie Ploughs. particular attention to a recent improvemen

Plough, which good judges regard as very value.

G. WATT & CO.,
Rear of City Hotel. GINIA -In Goochland County Court, 21st May,

e than two years have elapsed since the quali-of the said Executor—and that a copy of this e forthwith inserted in some newspaper publish-te city of Richmond for eight weeks successive posted at the door of the Court-house of this A Copy-Teste, NAR. W. MILLER, Clk.

ANCERY-Vigarata: At Rules held in the of Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for mond Circuit, the 10th day of May, 1849:
M. Boyd and Robert Edmond, Plaintiffs:

ce and given security, according to the act of yand the rules of this Court, and it appearing ear at the rules to be held for the said Court st Monday in August next, and answer the palntiffs; and that a copy of this order be serted in some newspaper published in the mond, for two months successively, and e front door of the State Court-house, in the

A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk. SANCERY .- Vinginia :- At Rules held in the na's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for this and Circuit, the 9th day of May, 1849: a 8 Mosby, Plaintiff:

frendants above named not having entered appearance and given security, according to the satisfactory evidence that they are not inhi A Conv. Test. OF NCERY—Vinoinia:—At Rules held in the cat's office of the Superior Court of Chancers for Ethmond Circuit, the 10th day of May, 1949: ham if Macon, Executor of William H Macon,

appear at the rules to be lied for the said con-hirst Monday, a August next, and answer the the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be the inserted in some newspaper published in the Richmond, for two months successively, and at the front door of the State Court-house, in the

A Copy—Teste,
P ROBERTS, Clerk. CHANCERY .- In Powhatan County Court, May toert French, Wm L French, John W French, and Ikmus N French, by J H Davis, his guardian ad il-Plaintiffs:

ned, and others. Defendants. the motion of Wm W Payne, who filed his per on in writing, he is allowed to come in as a party shaulf in this cause; and process is awarded him quart Daniel J French, to cause him to appear here all answer the said petition; and, it appearing to the suscition of the Court that the said Daniel J French to the uninhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the said william W Payne, it is Ordered by a Court, that the said Daniel J French do appear here as the first Monday in August next, and and before the first Monday in August next, and an or the petition aforesaid; and that a copy of this or-the forthwith inserted in some newspaper published the city of Richmond, and continued for two months

A Copy-Teste, WM S DANCE, C. CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-At Rules held in the erk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law Chancery for Middlesex county, on Sa' arday, the ay of June, 1849: f June, 1849: it Hundley, John F Hundley, and Joseph R isfant, by William Watts, his guardian and Plaintiffs:

Agents to the country of the many of the country of

S CHANCEHY.—Virginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for Eleimond Circuit, the fourth day of June, 1849: The President, Directors and Company of the Bank Virginia; the President, Directors and Company of Farmers' Bank of Virginia, William S Archer, Edrid Scott and Margaret Brooks, Plaintiffs: against

amin Coleman and other ppearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing

A Copy—Teste,
P ROBERTS, Clerk. N CHANCERY .- VIRGINIA :-- At Rules held in the Cierk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery f he Richmond Circuit, the fourth day of June, 1849: James Reale, Plaintiff:

opearance and given security, according to the act of the act of the method and the rules of this Court, and it appearing mant do appear at the rules to be held for the said de-mant do appear at the rules to be held for the said out on the first Monday in September next, and an-der the bit of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this or-er be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house,

A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk. N CHANCERY—Visainia :—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Nottoway, on the 9th day, of June, 1849;

against
Samuel Thomas and Martha C Williams, Defendants.
The defendant, Samuel Thomas, not having entered
the appearance and given security, according to the act
of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearance is the county, it is Ordered. That the said defendant is defended in the cut of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county. A Copy—Teste, June 21—cwam C W FITZGERALD, D C.

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, June 28, 1849.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. FAUQUIER SPRINGS, June 24, 1849. Dear Enquirer: About noon to-day we had a violent and magnificent storm, with sharp loud thunder and lightning, (which must have struck some object near.) If the theory is true, there is no ozone or cholera in this atmosphere The copious showers to day have purified and cooled the atmosphere, which for three days has been like heated copper, and to-night we have a refreshing and delicious breeze. The heat of the weather until this afternoon is almost un precedented here and elsewhere. At Martinsburg, a letter states the thermometer on Friday was 984. I fear that the weather may increase the cholera in your city, where, from the deaths e writer: It is the accumulation of post- of valuable citizens reported in the papers and This subject, also, will consume much time; and from private accounts, 1 regret to perceive the inaries and Marriages from the country, disease is on the advance.

We had religious service to-day in the late Ball-room, but now the House of Delegates. The venerable Minister was Dr. Balch, of the Presbyterian Church, who pronounced a very interesting discourse, though his first appearance was grotesque. He is a divine of great learning, but of some eccentricity. The lesson he read from scripture was the 91st psalm, which was selected as the most suitable for the occasion, being, as he expressed it, emphatically the anti-cholera passage of scripture.* Some of the verses run thus:

5. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor 5. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that dieth by day;
6. Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.
7. At thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.
8. Only with thine eyes shall thou behold and see the reward of the wicked.
9 Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge; even the Most High, thy habitation;
10. There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.
11. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.

I see from the Whig that Mr. William Nelson has shown a most laudable industry and zeal to have the charges against the Custom House at Richmond fully met and exposed .-Your comments on his first letter in the Whig certainly place that paper in a most embarrassing position. I am glad to find from his second letter that he does not mean to let the Whig off on the plea of "convenience," but to have the whole subject-matter investigated, by challenging the accusers to do their worst. He is right. The removal of Captain Nelson, and the officers in the Custom House as it stands, is more than naked proscription by a professing no party Cabinetit is a direct attempt to affix a stigma upon the character of a good officer and most excellent man, by imputing to him a want of "honesty, fidelity and capacity," laid down as the tests in the Inaugural. It was bad enough to proscribe a patriot and christian, who has scrupulously refrained from employing his office for party ends, and whose political course has been moderate and liberal-it was cruel and tyrannous to found fully realized, save only in such a placeattempt to put it on other grounds, and to blast the equality of all mankind. his character, in order to afford some excuse for the sinister designs of Mr. W. B. Preston, the only Virginian in the Cabinet, who is universally regarded as the main agent in this great | ing known that the Governor and Council had wrong. Let all the facts be probed to the botmerits as an officer and a man. No one but an interested partizan can believe that the public interests will be bene fited by the change that

has been made. After all the slang of the Taylor press about the corrupting influences of "organs," the "second Washington," it seems, I as not been able to dispense with a peculiar "organ" of his own. "The Republic" has appeared, but I have not seen a copy-though I heard of a single copy having found its way to the Springs, some days since .-A distinguished Democrat speaks of its editorials as breathing the very essence of Federalism. -From the following synopsis of its contents, which I find in the Union, this long-expected reflector of Taylorism will only serve to make the darkness of that arrant humbug still more visible. The Union has pinned the Republic down on the Wilmot Proviso, and has exposed the deception on this question of the whole system of Taylorism:

THE TAYLOR WHIG PLATFORM. The Albany Argus having carefully and industriously "boiled down" the two articles in the first number of the Republic, has extracted from them the following platform of principles upor which the government is to be administered under the nominal administration of the "Second Washington." Thus:
1. The negative of the constitutional prerog-

ative and saleguard-the veto power by which responsibility may be avoided, the Executive reduced to a simple and easy-working machine and the edicts of Congress, whatever they may be, registered, and "no questions asked." 2. In a like spirit, a congressional enactment

to be taken prima facie as evidence of the constitutionality and expediency of a tariff, internal improvements by the general government, and the regulation of the currency [doubtless a na-tional bank included]—and the Executive simply to write "approved"—a duty without labor, and which may be performed expertly by what is known in counting house manipulations as "machine writing." 3 Positively will not go to war for the con-

quest of Mexico.
4. As to slavery in the Territories, slavery in the District of Columbia-the Wilmor Provisoin short, everything touching the greatest question of the times, and which Northern and South-ern agitators are pressing upon the country num, not a word. The administration plants itself upon the remarkably explicit ground, "The dissolution of the Union is an impracticability a peaceful separation certainly so." What can e clearer or more conclusive, when you once find them out, than Gen. Taylor's views on the

If this broad and well-defined platform will no satisfy those presses of the Whig party that are calling so loudly for an administrative policy, we shall conclude that nothing which this admir istration may do will suit them.

VIEWS OF THE CABINET UPON GEN. TAYLOR'S PLEDGES.

The Albany Argus thus ingeniously extracts from the editorials of the Republic, the acknow-ledged organ of General Taylor and the administration, the views of the cabinet upon the subject of the General's pledges and professions be-

fore the election. It says:
"We must not overlook the ingenious effort of Taylor before and since the election. It insists that the Whig Convention, which conveniently avoided an avowal of Whig or any other princi-ples, nominated him as a Waig, after the declaration made in that body by the Louisians dele gation-that any impression that he supposed himself any thing else, or that they or anyhody (save those who were duped) regarded him as anything else, was an absurdity-and the notion that he meant, or that they meant, any thing less than the removal of Democrats and the ap pointment of Whigs, preposterous. We confess moment regarded him in any other light: but there were those who did, and, reposing upon the faith of his oft repeated published declarations, withheld their votes from the Democratic candidate, and gave them to him. There were enough probably, of this c ass

of politicians or "no party" politicians, to affect the result. The assumption now that the afore-said declarations were literally "leather and seen that he was a Whig, and that, so far from "loathing proscription," he had expected, or the Whig party, to which he belonged, would ex-

what some will insist in calling, mildly enough, inconsistency. The English of all which is, that the "no-party" or anti proscription attitude, served its purpose before the election; and its opposite-very decidedly so-is adapted to circumstances since the necessities of the campaign

no longer require finesse." Neither House made much progress Saturday. The House of Delegates was the scene of an amusing though rather a protracted tilt be-Laws." Greatly to the surprise of the latter, Mr. M. gained the victory in the committee of the Whole-but the Doctor will probably make another stiff fight in the House. The subject seemed to me to be exhausted yesterday, however .--To-morrow the Pilot Laws come up, and we may expect a stubborn combat over them. Again, it is proposed to recrganize the Board of Public but it is difficult to say what will be the result .-I fear that two or three days will pass away before the 21 part of the Code is completed in the House. It is to be regretted that the system pursued the first week, of short explanations and subject would be as well, if not better understood, and the Legislature would progress much more

W. F. R. "YORK," in another column, brings forward some interesting facts, which it would be well for Democrats to bear in mind, especially after the charges, of holding all the offices, so unblushingly heaped upon them by the Whig press hereabouts. The truths which "York" so eloquently serves up, for the repast of Whiggery, will not be very easily digested by these spoilshating, ne-party proscriptionists. Doubtless they will begin to think there is ozone in the atmosphere. However that may be, "York" wields a strong pen; and, as will be seen, speaks 'from the book." Before he is done with the subject, we rather think "Taylorism" will "suffer some;" tor, as a wag facetiously remarks, "he's some pumpkins."

We had intended to notice yesterday the dedication of this beautiful rural Cemetery, which took place on Monday. Considering the extreme heat of the weather, and the proper precaution against too much exercise or exposure, now generally observed by persons of any prudence, the company assembled was a large one. Of the address delivered by Mr. Baldwin, we have heard tistaction. It was, indeed, marked by beautiful thought and expression, and particularly by many scriptural allusions, which gave it a fine tone. We take the greater pleasure in thus speaking of corps editorial, and is in politics opposed to us .--Surely there are occasions enough for controversy, in the impatient heats of party contests, to of the happy suggestions of Mr. Baldwin was not capable, or not faithfull Why tantalize for skilful physicians Nashville will compare in referring to the absence of politics from that him thus, and inspire confidence and expecta with the first cities in the Union) Dr. Hay, his so much dwelt upon in human theory, but never

In this connection, we take the liberty to recur to our late editorial on the subject of the Washington Monument. We stated that upon its beunanimously determined to recommend to the the Capitol Square, the Holly-Wood Cemetery Company had tendered to the Executive a snitable site within the Cemetery. Since that time, and, perhaps, somewhat in consequence of these movements, without walting for any communication from the Executive, the Legislature have re-affirmed their former instructions. In doing this, we cannot but think, they have committed themselves prematurely against the offer of the Cemetery Company. Whatever propriety there may appear in the first blush of the question, that the Monument to Washington should be upon the Square surrounding the Capitol of the State. there are other considerations which ought to have influence. And we know it is the opinion of gentlemen of taste and study in such matters. that in this case, those considerations ought to prevail. The Legislature have not examined the proposed new site, nor considered it with reference to the cost, as compared with the site upon the Square, for it will add, by saving near-

ly one third to the Monument Fund. Again, the reasons which operate in favor of a rural Cemetery over one in the midst of the dust and glare and burry of a city, and which were so admirably adduced by Mr. Baldwin in his address, operate almost equally in favor of this site over the other. But there are architec tural considerations-questions as to size, distance and effect, which ought by no means to be disregarded. When the monumental pile comes to be erected to Washington in Virginia, let it have the majesty and repose, both of style and place, which belonged to his own unapproach

able character We regret to learn that in the midst of the fine feeling produced by Mr. Baldwin's address in tavor of the Cemetery, and when a large company were assembled on the ground, on Turs day evening, for the purpose of buying the loss then to be sold, Mr. Peter P. May of Norfolk. caused to be served upon the agents of the parties concerned, a notice from Judge Baker of the Norfolk Judicial District, enjoining them from making sale of the burial lots designated in their plan. The injunction was obeyed, but some of the gentlemen interested in the Cemetery, regarding it as a matter of dollars and cents, have since purchased from Mr. Mayo his property

adjoining the Cemetery, so that all difficulty is now removed, and the sale of the lots, we are informed, will take place under a new advertisement in the course of few days. For the Enquirer. TO WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON. [No. III]
On parting with you, I promised a notice of the removals at Richmond, and in the Revenue service, and other acts of ourrage done or con-templated to be done by your Whig, no party, Taylor era of good feelings Administration. I say "on parling with you;" for, however I despaired at first that my poor efforts would awaken, with a Secretary of the Navy of the mighty and the Republic to reconcile the attitude of Gen'l wise Administration of Gen. Taylor, a momentary consideration of the grave matters of which I have treated in my two preceding numbers, I acknowledge now that I feel some pride at just hearing that, possibly the skin of the Buffalo was not as thick as I had supposed it—and that I ought not to despair that you at least might be brought to repentance for your past transgres-sions. This gives me new spirit in my work towards you, and especially none towards Rever-dey Johnson, who, with you, I had looked to as the most gifted, honorable and honest members of the patched up Cabinet, of this rickone undertaken with no unkind personal feelings etty administration. Two men, who, if I could have aspired to have been their advisers, should certainly have warned against the withering error of being found with Collamer, Ewd Fitz Warren, in the administration of the affairs of the country. Some of the fruits springing from this unboly alliance, I have already given. Early after General Taylor's inauguration, we had rumors of the probable re-moval of the respected Collector of the Port of

was a libel on the character of General Taylor, to suppose he would permit such a wrong to be inflicted. To guard against deception or hasty and unadvised action, oral as well as written representations were made at Washington, testifying in the strongest and most complimentary terms to the character and fit ness of Captain Nelson. That these came from tween Messrs. Mayo and Yerby on the "Wreck | men whose bearing and standing entitle them to the greatest respect, all who know them will frankly concede. That they were not more numerous is readily accounted for. Some of the matter, because they believed to do so implied a distrust in the windom and justice of the administration and especially of General Taylor. Two refused positively to sign any representa tion on the subject, remarking, we should hold it a personal affront to General Taylor to ask Works, against which there is much prejudice- him to do that which, by every principle of fairness and justice he is pledged to the country to do; that they would as soon appeal to him to forbear doing any other act of impropriety and ask him to forhese '- have shown how greatly they and all have been deceived. Rumors would now and then come from Washington city that speeches to the purpose, is not continued. The the Collector would be removed. A few hours would then bear assurances that these rumors were unfounded. Some fifteen or twenty days before the removal was made, a talking Whig, returning from Washington, beasted on board the steam boat that all was fixed; he had been to the city, the axe had been sharpened, and in a few days the head of the Co lector would be off In the same week the Collector received his bonds, under cover of the Treasury Circular, to be renewed, under the act of the last Congress on the 30th day of the present month .--This very naturally was considered by all as an assurance direct, positive and official, that the old and faithful Collector would be spared. Our Legislature had met in special session at Richmond, and with one voice all spoke of the rumors, unfavorable to the retention of Captain Nelson, as unworthy of credit. He proceeded to make a rangements for giving the bonds. The thunder of Buena Vista came upon him just at that moment, and the first information he had of being cashiered, was the an nouncement made by the telegraph; that mode of communication which so conveniently answered you on another occasion. Neither age, nor past and long faithful services, the continued and uninterrupted confidence of Jefferson, Ma dison, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler and Polk-the appeals and remonstrances of Whigs and Democrats-the recollection of the services of his ancestors in our Revolutionary struggle-their devotion and unequalled sacrifices to bring that struggle to a favorable and successful issue, could save this good man and but one opinion expressed-that of very great sa. good officer. The command of party proscrip tion had doomed him, and he has been struck from the roll of officers of that country, for whose existence his family shed their blo poured out their treasure. Dark as the deed of mischief is, there is a feature attending it that it, for the reason that Mr. Baldwin belongs to the gives a deeper dye to its enormity than any that has yet preceded it. Why was it that the bilt was cast without previous warning? Why send a communication to the Collector to renew his bonds, when there was a settled purdiscard them in such a connection as this! One pose to cast him aside, as either not honest, or alarm. But the discase baffling their skill (and the blow more mortifying and devastating? -

> House, your searching and inquisitorial action faithful. Neither of which charges, either you these wordscause they are not capable, or not honest, or not er your new Collector believe to be true. This is done in the heart of the good old Comknow, have a loathing and settled have to this proscriptive policy-and, knowing it, your high and honorable duty was frankly to have said so to the President, and appealed to him to save be from its introduction within her limits. Failing in this, a solemn and earnest projest against the act, would have placed you before the country in

cannot be stayed when once aroused, and which

can and will pass the walls of the white house,

much to his regret, four other removals- Wir

a lotty position, which you can now hardly ever What a contrast arises between the conduct and course of your President and his Cabinet in this respect, an! that pursued heretofore by both of the great political parties in Virginia, and how much does that contrast reflect honor and credit, especially on the Democracy of the State With few exceptions for the last half century, and those exceptions of short durations, the Execuive and Legislature of the State, have been each in the hands of the Democrats. the other al! important appointments to office are entrusted by our State Constitution. And yet nocrats in office with Whigs is office, whether the office be executive, ministerial or judicial, the result in the aggregate is about five Whigs to four Democrais. At the seat of Government proportion is, as about three te one, in favor of he Whigs. Let no man mistnderstand me. I in no spirit of complaint I mike this statement It arises from no hostility to the amiable and competent men who fill these nicful stations, and rom no desire on my part weet them taken from the sphere of their usculness. By no means. I am opposed to poscription upon principle, come from what quarter it may, as dious, unjust and destructivein its practice to the best interests of the county. But when a reckless and intolerant party hall, by acciden, acquire the power of drivingfrom office good, competent and faithful men, ind shall use power, it is a fair weapon of argument to com pare their course here at least at our own home, with that pursued by the grat and governing Democratic party of the Stat. Following this comparison, let me give a fer examples. have in the Capital a Secretry of the Commonwealth-his term expires at the end of each year, and he may be considered as then going out of office; and yet Genenl Richardson, astern and honest and unbending Whig, has again and again been re-elected to office by Democratic Legislatures. We have First Auditor, who is Mr. James E Heath - himppointment is also an annual one. Some twety-nine or thirty years ago he was elected to it- station, and his re-election never has been eriously opposed All know him to be an unompromising Whig .-Mr. James Brown is 16 Second Anditorand has been in office formany years. He too, is a Wnig, holds his offe by an annual election, and has been often nanimously re-appointed. Mr. Lawson, anour Whig, is the Treasurer, goes out of officet the end of each year. and has been often resected by Democratic votes. Turn to the milary: Our accomplished Captain Dimmock of th Public Guard, received his appointment frot a Democratic Governor, over some of the be and truest of the Democrats in the State, andall the officers of the same guard, including Capt Dimmock, are Whige. Look, for a moent to the Clerks about the State Capitol. The lerst of the Council is a Whig-every Clerk ithe offices of the Secre-

tary of S ate and Libran, is a Whig-every Clerk, save one, in the less Auditor's Office, is a

Whig, and all the Clert in the Second Auditor's

office, and the Treasurpffice are Whigs. This

appoints his own Cles; and thus have the

selections been made. Has any man belong-

shocked the moral sense of all our people, that, as inglor may get up here, neither prudence nor in the case of Colonel Bigger, Whigs and good counsels, nor protestation can arrest.— long make this cry her abode—an opposite the house of representatives overwhelming and crushing responsibility of the effects resulting from your proscriptive policy, lamentable and cruel as these may be to the present Whig incumbents in office in Richmond and probably throughout the State. There are some other and graver views of this subject, which I will strive to embrace in my next.

our best and finest men refused to take part in at Randolph Macon College, there is a typograu by the writer of the article, who pri-ded himself much upon his good hard writing until a got so he could'a read it himself, be the best. By the way, one of the editors and "Amicus" are now even in that respect, as the writer of that article lately received a very polite note from one of those gentlemen in which there was one word which he has never been able to "make out" to this day. With all ro-

Correspondence of the New York Herald. Nashville, June 16, 1849. Interesting account of the last days of Jimes K Polk, Ex President of the U States. Yesterday, at twenty minutes before 5 o'clock,

P. M., James K. Polk expired, at his residence Mr. Po k had suffered from diarrhoea, on his way up the Mississippi river from New Orleans, in March; but the attack passed off, and he reached this city in good health. A few days after his arrival he moved into his new mansion, a stately edifice, which had just been completed and fur-nished in a style of combined elegance and taste-His estate lies in the very heart of the city, on an eminence known as Grandy's Hill, having been the home of the Hon. Felix Grandy, from whose heirs Mr. Polk purchased the property.

Having taken up his abode here, the ex-Presi dent gave himself up to the improvement of the grounds, and was seen every day about his dwelling, aiding and directing the workmen he had employed. Now overlooking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardner, often attended the element of every improvement. It is not a tortnight since that I saw him on his lawn director who were removing decaying ceearing, and the active energy of his manner, which gave promise of long life. His dowing gray locks alone made him appear beyond the midtle age of life. He seemed in full health.— The next day, being rainy, he remained within and began to arrange his large library; and the labor of reaching books from the floor and placing hem on the shelves, brought on fatigue and elight lever, which the next day assumed the character of disease in the form of chronic diarrhos, which was with him a complaint of many years standing, and readily induced upon his system by any over exertion.

For the three first days, his friends felt no Was it, not merely to do an act of gross and highest medical talent, proved of no avail - barity, committed by the Austrian Generals, it flagrant injustice, but to add cruelty to the act Mr. Polk continues gradually to sink from day itself? The country demands answers to these to day. The disease was enecked upon him enquiries, and sooner or later they will be had. Your days before his death, but his constitution There is a power and force in the public opi- was so weakened, that there did not remain renion of the people of this great nation that cuperative energy enough in the system for insensibly, that it was eight hours before he of atrocious wrong ahd cruel injustice. The menced. "ine bied Windbach struggle, simply ceasing to brea he, as when deep and quiet sleep

removal of the Richmond Collector is "the beginning of the end" there. In its train will falls upon a weary man. About half an hour preceding his death, hi follow, as his successor I learn has said, very venerable mother entered the room, and knocling by his bedside, offered up a beautiful prayer William Nelson, the talk in the country says. is soon to go, Mr. John Lynch, Mr. Richard to the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," Lorton, and Mr. Jatnes Harwood, are to retire, committing the soul of her son to his holy keepand already their successors are selected. Down ing. The scene was strikingly impressive to these cierks and i spectors of the Custom Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bed-ide, with other members of the fami-

Upon the coffin was a plain silver plate, with

BORN NOVEMBER, 1795 DIED JUNE 15, 1849.

The body lies in state to-day. The noble trawing rooms are shrouded in black, and every window in mourning with black scarls of crape The tall white columns of the majestic portic facing the south are completely shrouded in black, giving a solemnly majestic and funeral

aspect to the Presidential mansion.

The funeral took place at four o'clock this aftergoon masonic ceremonies being first perform ed in the drawing room over the body. I saw the body before it was encoffined. The features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon them the seal of majesty. In his life, his teatures never wore that impress of command and intellectual strength, that seemed now chiselled upon their marble outline. He was habied in a plain suit of black, and a copy of the Constitution of the United States was placed at

his teer. Before being taken to the cemetery, the body was hermetically soldered within a copper From the house the funeral cortege, which was very large, (all places of business being closed by order of our good Whig Mayor,) proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Caurch where, after services performed by the Reverend Mr. McFerren, it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily; but'it will soon be removed to a vault on the tawn of the ex-Presidential mansion, where a willow now stands, and over it will be erceied a stately marble cenoraph; thus the body of the President from Tennessee will lie entembed in the heart of its capital. Mr. Polk, by will, the evening before his death, gave the lawn to the State, in perpetuity, for this purpose.

Mr. Polk sent for the Reverend Dr. Edgar,

the Presbyterian Church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him, i pressively, 'Sir-I: I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-bed unprepared, it would have made me a wretched man; yet ! am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptized. Tell me, Sir,

can there be any ground for a man thus situated The Reverend Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises of the Gospel that mer-

cituily run parallel with man's life. Mr. Polk then remarked, that he had been pre vented from baptism in intancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times strongly inclined to be baptized during his administration, but that the cares and perplexities emp preparation requisite, and so precrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conversation with the Rev. clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the scriptures, which, he said, he had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced, as

Divine truth; in a word, he was, theoretically, a christian. The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk 100 much for him to be then bap ized, it was pustponed, to take place the next evening; but in the interval, the ex-President recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the taienied and popular Methodist minister of the place, his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him when he did embrace thristianity, that he, the Rev Mr. McFerren, should baptize him. He, therefore, sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, made known this obligation, and expressed his intention to be baprized by his friend the Methodist minister. The same may the vehas been so for years he head of each office nerable Mrs. Polk, mother of the ex President, a very pious Presbyterian lady, arrived from her residence, forty miles distant, accompanied by her own pastor, hoping that her distinguished son ing to the Democratic rry yet stood up in our Legislature and attended opposition to these would consen to be baptized by him.

'Mother," said the dying ex-President, taking

tion. There is no shadow of dissension and it is on paper only that the Austrian victories are to be found. Up to this moment, in spice of Russian assistance, the Austrians have not gained ground an inch.

between the Russians and Dembinski's corps, in which the former had 600 men killed; but this fact was of course withheld by the Austrians, who said that the Russians were potsoned as if it were probable that the Hungarians, who up to the present moment have maintained their chivalrous character, were likely, whonevery where successful, to have recourse to the weapons of cowards. But the Austrians have not forgotten the maxim of their favorite attes the Jesuits "Calumniare audacter semper aliquid hoeret."-On the other hand, however, even the Austrian papers admit that a party tavorable to the Hungarians has formed itself amongst the Sarvians. But they also add that Karageorgvich, Prince of Servia, a vassal of Turkey, openly enrolls sol-diers for Austria in Servia itself. How is this to be reconciled with the declared neutrality of the Ottoman Porte? Is it in consequence of any secret articles to the recently concluded treaty b tween Russia and Turkey, which English diplo-macy has not been able to prevent? If so, we may perhaps soon hear that even in Paris the cabinet of St. Petersburg is more potential than

that all the reports of the Austrian papers are in this respect, too, so many falsehoods. M. Paz-Hungarian Government, is now in Vienna, exclusively engaged in labricating extracts from the Hungarian papers, in order to provoke hatred among the people against Hungary; and as the Hungarian newspapers are absolutely prohibi-ed, no one can collate M. Pazziazi's extracts

Pazmandy, formerly President of the Hungarian Diet, went over to the Austrians in January last, for which he was proscribed at Debreizio. He has lately presented and disculpated himself at Debretzin, wheteupon the proscription was immediately withdrawn. On the other hand, M. Von Beiocz, Vicegespan (Sheriff) of Preburg, has been shot by order of General Welden, on account of his attachment to the Hun have recourse to measures of rep isal, abborrent well as opposed the determination they have nitherto acted upon, to conduct the war with every possible regard to the claims of civilization and humanity.

that Buda (or Olen.) the ancient capital of the Hen zy, the commander of the fortiess, so mucgarian service, and he, like all other foreign of-ficers, was permitted to leave it when the war broke out, on giving his word of honor not to bear arms against Hungary. The knowledge of this fact probably induced the Austrian General-in-Chief to invest General Hentzy with the command of a place which it was important to hold to the last extremity. He is severely wounded

and a prisoner to the Hungarians.

The fortresses of Arad and Karlsburg have this transference of its revolutionary influence, it is to be no ped that Baden, Wirtumburg, Rhenish, been for these three weeks in the hands of the Hungarians, though the fact has not been mentioned by the Austrian papers. We may also certainly expect to receive, in a few days, the news of a decisive engagement.

PRUSSIA. drawn up by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, was published at Berlin on the 30th uit. In the address to the several German Governments by which it is preceded, the Prussian cabinet states that Bavaria has taken part in the conference in which the constitution was tramed, but reserves the decided declaration of its acceptance. The Prussian Govern-ment further states that the powers who are parties to the constitution have drawn it up that the Germany is threatened, it it longer remains without federated constitution or union; and because gal body when it completed its plan of a constiernment without alteration; so that all the after nets of that chamber are therefore to be considered as exceeding its powers, and without validity.

The constitution is very long, containing, with
the law of election, more than 190 paragraphs. It is decl-red that the imperial power has the right of making peace and war; appoints the ambassadors and consuls of the empire, conducts the diplomatic infercourse, and concludes freaties of countries. The German Governments have abandoned their right to receive or appoint amhaseadors to the imperial power. The Imperial pire and a council of the princes. The dignity of the presidency of the empire is united to tracrown of Prussia. The council of princes wit contain six votes, of which Prussia and Bavar have each one; Wurtemburg, Baden and the two Hohenzollerns have one collectively; one vote is allotted in the same manner to Saxony and the Saxon Duchies, Reuss, Anhalt and Schwa zen Mecklenburg, Holsein and the Hanse-Towns while the remaining vote is given to the other smail States-Hesse-Cassel, Hesse Darmstad Lippe-Detmond, Schaumburz-Lippee, and Frankfort. The president of the empire will reside during the meeting of the Diet at the seat of the Imperial Government. The president of the empire will exercise the powers entrusted to his through responsible ministers. close the session of the diet, and has the right to dissolve the house of representatives. The counthe empire, or if he should be hindered from dis-charging the duty, under the presidency of Bavaria, has the right of proposing the draft of laws,

number is equally divided, the president gives the casting vote.

The section of the constitution containing the

it will exercise the legislative power in common

The council gives its decisions by the absolute

majority of the phenipotentiaries present; if the

with the diet under constitutional limitations,

Prussia sends 40 members, Bavaria 20, Saxony 12, Hanover 12, Wurtemberg 12, Baden 10, Hesse Cassel 7; Hesse Darmstadt 7, Holstein 6, however, very unfortuna e that the French should Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4 Luxemburg Limburg
3, Nassau 4, Oldenburg 2, Brunswick 2, Saxe.
Weimar 2, and the smaller states 1 each. The members of the schate are appointed one half by ture in each state. In those states which have conquering them into an affection for France. moval of the respected Concentration of the Richmond. Thomas Nelson, had passed untouched by the successive administrations of Mr. Tyler and thouched by the successive administrations of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk. In a period of sixteen years, or thereabouts, he had, under every political change, and with each Secretary of the Treasury, been found in all things, honest, capable and faithful. Looking then alone to high qualifications for the place he had so long, so honorably, and so faithful the proiptive policy at Wash marked as a victim for party proscription, so

long make this cry her ahode an organisation members of the house of representatives its society, for "all hips do praise her." Neel. are chosen for four years. Every inde-From the London Examinor.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

Stace the press has been subjected to military control in all parts of Aestria, we have no information from Hungary in continental in waspapers, except Aparian official tomores. pers, except Austrian official reports, 'cooked up' for the purpose of destroying sympaths for that country in other nations of Europe. These reports partiale in every instance of the same character as the assertious that 20 000 Poles were in the Hungarian arms. Gentlemen: In your publication in the last Enquirer of a short notice of Dr. Smith's speech at Randolph Macon College, there is a typographical error in the 59th line, which I would be thankful to you to correct. Instead of "if the plans of the abolitionists could be carried out they would overwhelm us with rain."—it is printed "would overwhelm us with rain."—The error was probably committed by the printer, owing to the formation of the letter printer, owing to the formation of the letter.

Character as the assertious that 20 000 Poles were in two do out contemporations that 20 000 Poles were in two do out contemporations that 20 000 Poles were in two and contemporations that 20 000 Poles were in two do out contemporations that 20 000 Poles were in two plants and the first and the printer of a short notice of Dr. Smith's speech at Randolph Macon College, there is a typographic to the Hungarian arms, (one of our contemporations who are the first absence. Election districts to every n more of 100 000 souls, according to the later of 100 000 souls, according to the later of 100 000 souls, according to the later of the number of the publish officers that the Polish officers that the later have refused to cross the rection, according to the later of the number of the publish officers that the later have refused to cross the lectors, the name of the publish officers that the later have refused to cross the lectors, the name of the number of the publish officers that the later have refused to cross the lectors, the name of the number of the publish officers that the polish officers that the Polish officers that the publish officers that the publish officers that the publish officers that the polish officers that the publish of the publish officers that the publish officers that the publis more than actions official lies, caring from the time of Windischgratz, and we only wonder that callumnies so frequently acceed can still find credit enough to make a wond white with the Hungarian army, and all of them are officered by their own constructors conflict. the right of voting must, at the time the elections take place, be a citizen in the electoral district, round an inch.

An engagement has taken place near Bar field. He must also, if required, prove that he is not in arread with payment of the same trace. The vo-

he voters will be required.
Starts Anzeiger of the St May, announces appointed on the nomination of Prussia, two on the nomination of Saxony, and two on that of Hanover, while the most aged of the members named by Pro-sia shall preside. This tribun... shall be established on the 1st of July. The contracting paries shall submit to the judgment of this tribunal of arbitration all cases which under the articles of 124 and 125 of the project of the Considution of the Empire, would have been sent to be tribenal of the Empire, before they are in be carried into effect as portions of the constitution. The other German States can accede to this treasy, but on condition that they submit themselves to the judgment of this tribu-nal of arbitration. This reasy has been submitted to the German Governments, with a note which explains the reasons on which it is

the project of an imperial constitution, the King of Prussia published a degree, enseting a new electoral law for Prussia. The provisions of this new law so closely resemble those of the proposed electoral law for the central house of tepresentatives, as to tender it unnecessary to detail them. The new second chamber is to complete its 350 deposites, to be returned by the several districts into which Plussia is divided—Appended to the law is an ordinance, ordering the elections of voters to choose the members of the second chamber to take place on the 17th of July, and summoning the Prussian Parliament to meet on the 7th of August.

From Wilmer and Smuh's Liverpaol Times.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. Our continental news this week continues to be of the greatest interest, but there is a pouse in the predominant events at Rome, in Germany, and Hangary, obviously caused by the suspended policy of France, which awaits lumber impulse, according as the elements of executive mere waste of words to describe the position of ses but we have some reports that hostitues have rative proof of the unhappy procession of a deadnounced by some of our con emporaries, and by best our government of the constraint others is still decied, was stirmed and taken by the congramate their readers that partial indultine Hungarians on the 221 of May. General general general afforded to some classes of viscels, we think the uncertainty which prevails far more prejudicial to the init trader, and me chancs at a distance and expectally the sufferent. If the King a definitive conclusion of this disgraceini war, until the Germans are in id authoratively that they bly, since our last, has voted that it should transfer its proceedings for Stut garid, in Wirtemburg. By

> Bavaria, and all that circle of the country, may erect a little republic a ta Française.
>
> The thing is too transparent for the merest tyro in politics to be deceived as to its character. It is the work of the Pacis propogations. B until it is seen how far at. Lector Rollin's influence extends in the Legislative Assembly, it is premature it anticipate results. But as M. Ledru Rollin pulls the strings in Paris, his puppers in Germany will set the elements of mischief in motion, unless the King of Prussia shows a little more spirit, and cru-hes the whole movement.—
> We have a new constitution, promulgated by
> the Prussian, Saxon and Hanoverian Governments, in which the principle of universal suftrage is carratted. When once a great parion sets to work at constitution making, it is difficult to say when it will stop. The present attempt inspires but little configuracy; and there is an irresolution on the part of Prussiz, which can only be accounted for by some secret superior in-fluence being at work of which we know bule or nothing. The war in Hungary has assumed no new sar je. Gen. Welden has been removed, pared to receive he Emperors of Austria and Russia; and Prince Paskie-witch will command the united Austrian forces in the northeast of Hungary, whilst Haynau will carry on opera-tions to the west. Since Buda fell into the

pect every day to hear of some tremendous bat-tle between the belligerents.

In the meanting the Austrians have pushed forward to the siege of Venice. Malebera has tallen after a frightful cathage; and by the last accounts Venice was closely invested on all sides, going on, the operations being directed by Mar-shit Rade zer himself. It is said that the in-habitants of Vertice were merely passive but that strangers within the city kept up he resistance. We have a report that the King of Sardicia, son of Charles Albert, has praced his equation at the disposal of the Hungaristic, but we can hardly believe that such a sop aculd be taken to hostie to the Austrians who have so fairly spared. Piedmont. A Spanish squadron has left Bar-celora for Gaea, to be placed at the orders of the Pore; whilst on the other hand, the Neapolitans, well testen by Gardaldi, have retired within their own dominions. In the neighborhood of Rome maners continue in the sa or position. General such a monstrous act having been perpetrated; Ancona has been bombarded by the Austraius, and the hostages held have been given up.

From all accounts it seems clear that the Romans by means of barricades, and their natural delences, will resist to the death the assault of grundrechte, or fundamental rights of the German people, in many of its provisions follows that of the Frankfort A-sembly.

The section of the constitution relating to the senate of the empire declares that the imperial diet consists of two houses, the senate and the house of representatives. The representatives of the different states are from the tenate. The senate is to consist of 167 members, of which Prussia sends 40 members, Bayaria 20. Saxony the French. Tuscany and Parma seem to be was the reverse of Mr Lesseps's suggestion of